

Growlers.

Under date of Aug. 31st a correspondent at Rush Valley writes to the S. F. Flag, commenting on the endorsements on an application for furlough. The Flag falls into the error that a great injustice has been done enlisted men in this matter and calls on Gov. Low to interfere. Perhaps a little light thrown on this subject may do the Flag some good, and its correspondent no harm.

The application for furlough was based on the fact that certain enlisted men had been ordered with their companies to Camp Douglas to be discharged. The applicant desired a furlough that he might report at Fort Churchill and be discharged there, as much nearer home. The desire was a very natural one and if permissible under the Regulations, might in some instances be very proper. It so happens, however, that such a course is expressly prohibited by the Regulations, and the Commanding Officer has no discretion in the premises. By orders received some time since from Department Headquarters, the troops in this District are required to be concentrated at Camp Douglas to be discharged here as their respective terms of service expire. Similar orders, we see, have been issued concerning the California troops in New Mexico and Arizona. The latter, instead of being ordered to California to be discharged, will proceed to Santa Fe for that purpose, the Government paying commutation for transportation to their homes. In some, possibly the majority of cases, this order will work a hardship, as the commutation money will not cover the actual cost of transportation. But in those cases where the discharged soldier desires settling in the country, proceeding to the northern mines or the Eastern States, it is an actual benefit. No doubt if the Department Commander had directed the troops in Utah and New Mexico to be marched to California for discharge there would have been much grumbling on the part of those who desired to remain, or to proceed in another direction. The question manifestly has two sides; but whichever is the correct one, the order has been issued, and subordinate commanders are in duty bound to obey and carry it out.

To return to the question raised by the Flag's correspondent. As we have said, the Army Regulations leave no discretion with Post or District Commanders. We cite extract from Section 164, page 30, Revised Army Regulations, 1861, which, referring to enlisted men about to be discharged, expressly provides:—

"And to ensure his being at the Post to get these" (certificates of accounts, etc.) "no leave of absence terminating with his service, will be given to him."

The italics are in the Regulations.

Again, on page 34 *idem*, Sec. 190, provides:—"190—Furloughs will be granted only by the Commanding officer of the Post, or the Commanding officer of the regiment actually quartered with it. Furloughs may be prohibited at the discretion of the officer in command, and are not to be granted to soldiers about to be discharged."

The italics are ours.

It will thus be seen that the action of the District and Department Commanders, in refusing the furloughs applied for, was strictly in accordance with the Regulations, and any other course would have been in direct contravention of its positive prohibitions. It is hardly necessary for us to suggest to our California cotemporary, that military affairs are controlled by strict and positive regulations, as binding on the actions and consciences of officers, as are the statutory laws upon Judges in our Courts of Justice. In the case mentioned there was no dodging the Regulations, even if there had been a disposition to comply with the request of the applicants for furloughs, under the circumstances.

Aside from this, the exigencies of the service sometimes require orders and movements of troops which civilians are not always presumed fully to understand. What may appear to them either wrong or ridiculous, viewed from their standpoint, is often essential to the maintenance of the service and the good of the people. It is not our province to com-

ment on the reasons which induced the action above mentioned, but we have no doubt it was duly considered in all its bearing before being issued.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The inhabitants of Salt Lake City have reason to congratulate themselves upon the rapid strides with which the march of improvement has visited the city—in the material as well as the other aspect. Main street, in its business portion, now looks like a city and not like a sparse assemblage of adobe or log huts; while the other principal streets of the city are rapidly following in the wake. The expenditure of some little portion of the surplus tithing money would render the streets much more passable at all seasons; and the crossings in particular, require that somebody should attend to this condition, since they are usually, in winter, only fordable at a few places, and at great risk to wagons, etc. With this and a few other slight drawbacks, we repeat that the Salt Lake City have great reason to be pleased with the changes which have taken and are taking place. Should the heaven of improvement continue working, (which we doubt not in the least) a few more years will render the city unrecognizable (in either aspect) by its former inhabitants.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE HANNAH EXPRESS.—From a passenger who has just arrived from Virginia City, Montana Territory, on Holladay's stage, we learn that a serious and probably fatal accident occurred at Dry Creek, about 70 miles this side of Virginia. The mail stage and Oliver's Express had been racing for some time, when on making a short turn, the team of the Express became unmanageable, dashed the wagon against a rock and capsized. The stage was full and the passengers were spilled out. As they went over, a double barreled shot gun in the hands of a passenger who was sitting with the driver, exploded both barrels. One of the charges entered the breast of the passenger, while the other penetrated the leg of the driver, and is supposed to have entered the groin. Both men are seriously hurt, and it is doubtful if either recover. They were conveyed by the mail stage to the next station. Oliver's Express has not yet arrived, although our informant laid over twelve hours at Fort Hall. We were unable to learn the names of the passenger and driver who were injured. The former is said to hail from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and had on his person a large amount of gold dust.

IN A MUDHOLE AGAIN.—C. M. White, who was the other day discharged from custody on *habeas corpus* by Chief Justice Titus, was yesterday again arrested, having been indicted by the Grand Jury now in session.

The charge against White is the same as before, to wit: Enticing away an unmarried female for the vilest of purposes. As the U. S. District Judge, after investigating this case fully and examining all the witnesses, has decided that no crime has been committed, we cannot see what good can come of this further prosecution of the case. It may, however, result in a question of jurisdiction and authority between the United States and Territorial authorities, although it is to be hoped that it will not.

If there are, indeed, as we have heard intimated, any ulterior purposes in view by any of the parties engaged in this business, we would recommend them to pause, reflect and take it cool. It is always easier to stop before a wrong step is taken, than to retrace it when once it is taken.

HIGH WINDS.—High winds with dust are again the order of the day, and if there be any dust more annoying than the dust of Utah, propelled by the winds of the Salt Lake Territory, we fail to have seen it. Rain is wanted and were we in any other portion of the earth, we should predict heavy rains from the approaching autumnal equinox. Here in Utah, however, the equinoxes may work by inversion. We hesitate to prophesy, as well on this account as because we remember that other seers have in this same community, rather brought prophecy into disrepute by repeated mistakes in their predictions of events.

The following letter from Adj't-Gen. Evans to Lt. S. E. Jocelyn, C. M., is published for the information of those concerned:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, AUG. 25, '64.

Sir—Under the Act of the Legislature of this State, "granting bounties to California Volunteers mustered into the service of the United States," etc., approved April 4, 1864, none are entitled to the benefits of the Act except those mustered in for three years or during the war.

It has also been decided that none are entitled to the benefits of the Act unless they enlisted since the 1st day of April, 1864, notwithstanding they may have been mustered in since that date.

I therefore transmit herewith a more perfect blank Certificate, covering all these points, to be filled up, signed, and delivered by the Mustering Officer to the Volunteer at the time of muster, as per printed directions on the Certificate.

In order that hereafter there may be no conflict of evidence, and no mistake as to who are entitled to State Bounties, under the Act, the Mustering Officer will please destroy former blank Certificates furnished for this purpose, and in the future use these only.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. EVANS, Adj't-Gen. State of Cal.
LIEUT. S. E. JOCELYN, 3rd Inf'y, C. V.

BUSINESS.—Cannot somebody explain to our obtuseness, how it is that while it was deemed necessary for the interest of the poor that the price of every article purchased in the stores and markets, should, some month or six weeks ago, be raised in proportion to the then ruling rates of gold—it appears to be thought no way desirable for the benefit of the same class, that a corresponding decrease should be made in the prices now that gold has gone down 100 per cent.? We pause for a reply.

SALE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Gerlack, who will offer for sale on the 22d inst., a considerable amount of property, including a little of everything. The sale will take place at the residence of Mr. Gerlack a short distance above the Commissary Storehouse, Camp Douglas.

MORE SOLDIERS.—It is stated that Captain Gibson, of Marysville, California, is about to raise a Company of infantry for active service.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE ANTELOPE.—The humane and noble conduct of Captain Albert Foster of the steamer *Antelope*, on the occasion of the disaster to the *Washoe*, was the theme of the warmest eulogy yesterday in the community. Captain Foster has been in the employ of the California Steam Navigation Company ever since its organization. Until recently, he was engaged on the river above this city, and had command of one of the Red Bluff boats. He was running on the *Gem* at the time of the explosion of the towboat *McClelland* and rendered valuable services to the sufferers. As soon as Captain Foster learned what had occurred on board the *Washoe*, he headed his boat for the wreck, called up all the passengers, had coats prepared, procured bottles of sweet oil from the freight, and did all that was in his power to extend relief to the wretched victims of the disaster. The shrieks of the wounded could be heard on board the *Antelope* at the distance of a half mile. The Captain superintended the removal of the dead and dying, provided for those who were painfully, but not seriously injured, welcomed the survivors, and throughout the trip to Sacramento, with his cargo of suffering humanity, labored with untiring energy to succor and comfort them. In this humane work, nothing aboard the *Antelope* that was needed and was available was spared. Physicians who visited the boat on her arrival at Sacramento testify that in the absence of professional skill, the wounded could not have been better provided for in any respect. Alas, that the terrible nature of the injuries received by many of the victims of the explosion should have rendered all his care and attention of no avail in saving life! Captain Foster formerly resided in San Francisco.—*See Union*, Sept. 7th.

THE DEAD.—Twenty-eight persons were yesterday carried from the steamer *Antelope* to the Vernon House, which had been transformed into an hospital to suit the emergency. They were kindly cared for during the day. All were dangerously injured, and at 10 o'clock last evening but eleven remained in the building. During the day seventeen had died and had been removed to the Coroner's rooms on Fourth street. That officer held a number of inquests during the day, brief reports of which will be found in another column. The most of the bodies were identified and have been or will be taken in charge by their friends. Several, however, are as yet "unknown." Three bodies were removed from the city. Those of Mrs. Lecky and Mrs. Godden, of San Francisco, were taken by the husband of one of them to that city for interment. The body of J. M. Clark was sent by railroad to Placer county for interment. The remains of many of the deceased will be buried to-day.—*See Union*, Sept. 7th.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Chicago, Sept. 19th.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives an account of the affair at Brownsville, as follows: Reliable information from the Rio Grande states that Cortinas crossed the river with his whole force of 2,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates; under Col. Ford, he hoisted the United States flag and offered his services to the United States commander at Brazos. When Cortinas levied his forced loan on the people of Matamoros, Col. Fisher, late in the Mexican service and now in the Confederate army, attempted to interpose between them and Cortinas, and proposed to the French commander to unite in expelling Cortinas. Not desiring to unite his fortune with those of the Confederacy, he declined. Fisher, not contented, visited Cortinas, with a message that if any attempt was made to levy a forced loan on the French or Confederate citizens, the Confederate forces would do as General Dana did some time ago—cross the river and remove their funds to a place of safety. Cortinas, roused by this, determined to take the initiative, and accordingly left quietly during the night, leaving a small force of 800 men in Matamoros and went to a point below, where he crossed his whole force and sixteen pieces of artillery, with which he marched to Brownsville, driving out the force of Col. Ford, composed of cavalry, without artillery. Cortinas then hoisted the United States flag and declared, as he was born on the American side of the river, he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the commanding officer at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered, through him to his Government, his own services and that of his army. It seems that a small French force at the mouth of the river was so alarmed at the advance of Cortinas down the river that they took to their ships, but returned when they found Brownsville was the object in view.

New Orleans, Sept. 18th.

There is much dispute over the Mexican news concerning the exploits of Cortinas. The news is not generally believed, but some who should know, assert that it is true. Cortinas is said to be still at Fort Brown with nineteen guns bearing on Matamoros. Colonel Ford's rebel cavalry are encamped ten miles up the Rio Grande. The French had moved out ten miles from Bagdad.

The news from Atlanta has produced great despondency among the rebels, corresponding to the joy among loyal people.

Hood's army is reported, through loyal sources, to be greatly demoralized. All of the Trans-Mississippi rebel army, with the exception of Buckner's brigade, have moved up toward White river. Buckner confronts the remnants of our army at Morganza. Destination, contraband.

New York, Sept. 19th.

The *Commercial's* special, says: Reports from City Point state that the 3d division of the 5th corps interrupted a raiding party across the head of the Blackwater, and recaptured most of the cattle taken on Tuesday. They also have taken 700 prisoners. The rebels were shooting the animals that gave out. Ex-Secretary Chase will take the place of Charles Frances Adams, as Minister to England.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac, state that fresh troops are arriving rapidly. The situation is all that could be desired.

Gardiner, Me., Sept. 19th.

The Bangor *Whig* of this morning has unofficial returns from 275 towns, making in all, 361 towns, giving Cony 54,868 votes, and Howard 39,706. Last years vote in these towns, stood—Cony 59,923; Bradburn 44,097.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19th.

The *Bulletin's* special from Baltimore, says: Grant passed through Baltimore yesterday evening and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the front.

Washington, Sept. 20th.

Yesterday Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill, and fought a hard battle all day. A brilliant victory was won by our forces and the enemy driven over twelve miles. 2,500 prisoners, nine standards of colors, and five pieces of artillery were captured. The rebel killed and wounded were left in our hands. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed. Four other rebel Generals were wounded.

Signed: STANTON.

Detroit, Sept. 20th.

The steamer *Porsons*, plying between Detroit and Sandusky, was seized last night by 35 Confederates, who had taken passage at Detroit. They were armed with Navy revolvers and hatchets. They subsequently captured the steamer *Island Green*, scuttled and sunk her. They then steamed towards Sandusky, but afterwards returned to Sandusky, where the vessel was seized by the Canadian authorities. The object of the Confederates is supposed to have been the capture of the United States steamer *Michigan*.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.
[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15th.

Matters in this State are quiet and prosperous. The depression in mining stocks has not affected work for actual development, and the yield of both gold and silver continues as large as usual. Manufacturing interests are more prosperous than ever. The political campaign has been vigorously inaugurated by a series of meetings.

Democratic State Convention of California.

The Democratic State Convention of California assembled in San Francisco, on the 7th inst. The Evening Bulletin says:

"The list of delegates contains the names of many well known characters, some of whom have in times past figured prominently in public affairs and held place in the government. Among these may be mentioned Charles L. Weller, formerly Postmaster of San Francisco, who was recently confined at Alcatraz for using treasonable and seditious language; Judge Bondurant, of Mariposa, who lately decided greenbacks to be constitutional, much to the disgust of the Democratic voters who elected him; William Neely Johnson, of Mendocino, brother of Ex-Gov. Johnson, who is said to be a good Union man; W. S. Montgomery, a State Senator from Merced; Ex-Senator Watt, of Grass Valley; John R. Hodge, Union Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1861, now editing a paper in Grass Valley; Thomas Findley, also of Grass Valley, for four years State Treasurer, and the Democratic nominee for the same office in 1861; R. J. Craven, of Placer; James W. Coffroth (who has boxed the political compass) and N. Greene Curtis, of Sacramento; Dr. O. M. Wozencraft, who resides in this city, but represents San Bernardino; Judge Freelon, W. D. Sawyer, and Beriah Brown, of San Francisco (the old war horses of this city keep rather shady); Wm. Biven, formerly editor of the Stockton Argus, of Copperhead memory; W. P. Dingerfield, late District Judge in Shasta, and R. T. Sprague, one of the last Copperhead candidates for Supreme Judge; Frank McCoppin, one of our Supervisors, who casts off his thin pretense of Unionism to take a proxy for a delegate from Sierra; Creed Haymond, a well known Sierra lawyer; Senator Pierce, of Sonoma, who led the Copperheads in the last Legislature; J. C. McQuaide, late Copperhead District Attorney in Sutter; E. J. Lewis, Gov. Weller's Lieutenant in quelling the anti-Chinese riot in Shasta, several years ago; B. F. Washington, formerly Collector of the Port of San Francisco, who is now farming in Tehama; John C. Burch, of Trinity, ex-Congressman, who wrote the notorious 'Cactus' Pacific Republic letter in 1860; Judge H. P. Barber, of Tuolumne; J. W. Mandeville, once Surveyor-General and Senator for several years from Tuolumne; J. W. Freeman, Senator from Telere; F. L. Hatch, a 'Democratic war horse' in Yuba; J. F. Linthicum, for many years editor of the Marysville Express, and afterwards of the defunct Virginia Standard; T. J. Henley, formerly Indian Agent in the Northern District, and once a popular Democratic stump speaker. Some of these worthies are not present in person, and others have their pockets full of proxies."

Although we recognize among the list of Delegates many of the ultra secesh-high-chivalry stripe, they seem to have concluded that it was better to let the "moderates" have control. Most of the nominees were formerly Douglas men and always professing Unionism. Were it not for their association with men who are known to be ardent traitors, they might hope to receive the votes of Union Democrats. But what Vallandigham and Fernando Wood was to McClellan; Beriah Brown, Barber, Washington, Weller, Linthicum, etc., are to the ticket. If such men can support it, Union men cannot.

John G. Downey, ex-Governor of California, was nominated for Congress in the 1st District. J. W. Coffroth in the 2nd District and Jackson Temple in the 3rd District. On the whole, a weak ticket.

For Presidential Electors the following ticket was nominated: H. P. Barber, of Tuolumne, John T. Doyle, of San Francisco, Wm. F. White, of Santa Cruz; Joseph Hamilton, of Placer, and "Col. E. J. Lewis, Esq." of Tehama. J. W. Mandeville, formerly State Senator and afterwards U. S. Surveyor General, was the President of the Convention. The resolutions are brief and of the mildest type—the Convention evidently having come to the conclusion that a Peace Platform with a war candidate was out of place, to say nothing of the fact that the people of California just now have no stomach for copperhead demagogues.

Mining Men.—The following facts are furnished us by Mr. Seaborn, which we publish, although some account of the same has appeared in some of the Oregon papers: A part of Capt. Curry's command now at Camp Alvord, recently found a wagon and contents about 100 miles south-west from Canyon City, which were recognized to belong to a party of four young men who left Camp Alvord early in July last. The condition in which the wagon and other articles were left scattered about, leads to the supposition that the whole party have been murdered. Among the papers which were scattered upon the ground were found a Power of Attorney from Peter J. Washburn, of San Francisco, to James Daugherty. There were letters from Stillwater Station, Dayton, New Jersey, to Stephen Long. Also, a letter from Mary H. Clark to Robert Clark, dated Bloomfield, Illinois, April 1st, 1864. There were also several photographs and mementoes scattered about. Pony tracks were discovered coming down the hill towards the wagon, and also leaving the place. If these parties be missing, their friends can obtain further information by addressing Lieut. Silas Peppoon, 1st Oregon Cavalry, Walla Walla, W. T. He has the articles mentioned above, and some others, in his possession.—Idaho Statesman, Sept. 8th.

Rates of Gold.

Coin—175, Bull—Virginia \$28 00, Boise \$22 00.

AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., will be offered for sale the following articles at GERLACK'S TAILOR SHOP, Camp Douglas:
Picks and axe handles.
Miners' Picks.
Sixty-five pounds of Quicksilver.
Hammers, Chopping Axe and Broad Axe.
Lump, Pipes and Wicking.
Clothes Lines and Coal Oil.
Medicines, Stationary and Sundries.
Mining Boots and Shoes.
Two Shot Guns and one Rifle.
Crate of different qualities.
One box of Yankee Notions.
One dozen Suspenders.
Collars and Neckties.
Collars and Underclothes (Ladies').
Sweat Iron, R-tortor and Pipe.
Vests, Linen Collars and Paper Collars.
Buckskin Gloves, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Mock Ties, Shirts, Rubber Coats and Cards.
Shoe Tacks and Looking Glasses.
Writing Paper and Gold Scales.

Notice.

At a Meeting of the Miners of West Mountain Mining District, held pursuant to a call on the 18th day of September, 1864 at the J. Ryan Bridge for the purpose of electing a Recorder for the said District Mr. Thomas Burns was called to the chair and Oscar Mayer was chosen as Secretary. The Chairman after stating the object of the meeting, then declared nominations in order, whereupon O. W. Chamberlain nominated Robert L. Lane, there being no other nominees, the ayes and noes taken, every vote being in the affirmative said Robert L. Lane was declared unanimously elected as Recorder for the West Mountain Mining District for the term of one year from date.
On motion the meeting adjourned TUE. DIE.
Oscar Mayer, Secretary. THOMAS BURNS, Pres't.

T. D. BROWN & SON,
Provision Store.
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

J. M. SIMMONS,
Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue, First Division District of Utah.
Residence: Two doors east of Theatre, opposite City Hall, Salt Lake City.

PHENIX SALOON,
First South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Constantly on hand.
RILEY & HARRIS, Prop'rs.

UNITED STATES SALOON,
Cor. Main and Second South Temple Sts.
THE Best and Purest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always kept at this House. Also a fine sitting room for the accommodation of customers.
W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.

UNION SALOON,
Greenback's Building, Third door from East Temple St.
—ST—
MOORE & EWING.
BEST OF WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

IOWA HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERR.,
Formerly known as the Painter's House.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that they have purchased this new and commodious House and stable, and are now enlarging and improving, hoping to make it equal to any in the city.
Hay and Grain fed at our stables; also, stock released on reasonable terms. Give us a trial.
The Overland Stages arrive and depart from this House.
P. SMITH & CO.

MANSION HOUSE,
Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

FREIGHT TO THE MOUNTAINS.

25008 & 25009

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

25008 & 25009

FREIGHT TO IDAHO CITY!

25008 & 25009

Freight to Hannack City!

25008 & 25009

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by Mule or Ox Teams,

TO THE ABOVE, OR OTHER POINTS,

WITH SAFETY AND DISPATCH,

And upon

Reasonable Terms.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864.

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EXPRESS LINE.

Will leave Great Salt Lake City, Utah, for Virginia City, Montana, every Tuesday and Saturday after the 15th inst., over the new Cut-off. Nearest route by

70 Miles—Time—4 Days!

And actually ahead of any other line, 24 to 48 hours. Passengers allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage in Trunks, or anything they choose to carry.

Freight shipped on the most reasonable terms, and by trustworthy messengers well known to the community at large.

STAGES FOR EAST HANNAH

Leave Virginia City on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

Time—Nine Hours.

T. D. BROWN, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 17 '64-17

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TILL FURTHER NOTICE THE

OVERLAND STAGE LINE COACH

WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,

—ON—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

at 4 o'clock, a. m.

W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 6th, 1864. sep6-4

VEDETTE C. & S. M. COMPANY.

West Mountain Mining District, U. T., September 15th 1864.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the second day of September, A. D. 1864, so much of the stock standing in the names of the following shareholders, as will be necessary to pay all delinquent assessments levied thereon, together with the expenses of advertising and sale, unless previously paid. Will be sold at Auction at the Secretary's office in Salt Lake City on Monday the Third day of October next, at two o'clock P. M.

NAME. SHARES. AMT.

C. B. Waite 200 \$100 00

Dan'l McLean 200 100 00

N. B. Eddred 200 100 00

W. H. J. Hu 200 100 00

Mrs. D. McLean 200 100 00

A. I. Bailey 200 100 00

Mrs. G. B. Ogilvie 200 100 00

Mrs. C. B. Waite 175 87 50

Titus 25 12 50

Williamson 25 12 50

Harlow Street 25 12 50

Albert Sinclair 200 100 00

Arthur H. Hild 175 87 50

Jedah H. Humer 100 50 00

Dan'l Sullivan 150 75 00

Appleby 35 17 50

Francis H. Humer 50 25 00

Adam Craft 150 75 00

E. O'Donnell 200 100 00

Amy Francis 35 17 50

Abraham Harlick 25 12 50

J. C. Ferguson 100 50 00

H. O'FRATT, Secretary.

T. D. BROWN.

R. V. SMITH.

HELLER & SNYDER,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Cor. East and Second South Temple Sts.

Will sell at public and private sale, Horses, Wagons, Merchandise, etc., etc. Warehouse for Storage.

Wanted: Produce of all kinds. 1864

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

CORNER MAIN AND WALL STS.,

IDAHO CITY.

T. GATES, Proprietor.

THIS House, under the supervision of the present proprietor, has been completely fitted up with

Leaving Rooms by single persons and families.

The Ice Cream Saloon on the first floor has been changed into an Oyster Saloon, and the former parlors and traveling public are heartily welcome to our tables.

FLANNERS' HOUSE,

CORNER OF IDAHO & JACKSON STS.,

Virginia City, Montana Terr.

JOHN H. GIBSON, Proprietor.

(Successor to Wm. Sloan.)

This House is now open for the accommodation of the public, with good rooms, and table supplied with the best the market affords.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City, Montana Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Rooms and Table supplied with the best the market affords.

That will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

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JOHN BROWN'S SOOT ON THE BACK TRACK.—John Brown, according to Judge Shepherd's statement, was a good, peaceable, industrious and affectionate man while he belonged to the society of Dashways, but he left them and began to drink again. Troubles ensued, and finally he beat his wife and broke the furniture of his house all in pieces, stove it up and stamped on it. He went to prison, and when called up for trial cried and said that ruin put him there and that it caused all his troubles. He will be sentenced, and ought to resolve never to touch another drop of liquor while he lives. The Court assured him that as long as he drinks the probabilities are that he will remain an inmate of the County Jail.—*S. P. Flag.*

AN UNUSUAL CASE.—When the war first broke out, a young married man of Steubenville, Ohio, volunteered. He was reported killed at Perryville, and subsequently his wife received a metallic coffin which purported to be the body of her husband. She buried it with all due ceremony and affection, and after more than a year elapsed, she married again. A few days since, an exchanged prisoner passed through Steubenville and left a message from the husband supposed to be dead, that he would be soon exchanged and would be home again. Her present husband is a worthy man, and the case becomes somewhat embarrassing.—*Forney's War Press, Aug. 31st.*

RULES OF A PRINTING OFFICE.—We find the following, entitled "the very latest," which we commend to the consideration of our friends:

1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Don't inquire the news.
4. Scribble for the paper.
5. Read the news for yourself.
6. Don't touch the paper.
7. Engage in no controversy.
8. Keep six feet from the table.
9. Hands off the type.
10. Don't talk to the compositors.
11. Eyes off the manuscript.

By a strict observance of these rules you will greatly oblige the printer, and need not fear the devil.—*Arizona Miner.*

A modest young gentleman, at a dinner party, put the following conundrum:

"Why are most people who eat turkeys, like babes?"

There was no reply; the modest man blushed, and would have backed out, but finally gave the reason:

"Because they are fond of the breast."

Two middle aged ladies fainting, the remains of the young man were carried out by the porter, and three married ladies clapped their handkerchiefs to their mouths in convulsion—tooth ache, of course.

A Yorkshire jockey had occasion to go to the races. When he arrived at Calais he was surprised to hear the men speaking French, and even the little children jabbering away in the same tongue. In the height of the perplexity which this occasioned he retired to his hotel, and was awakened in the morning by the cock crowing, whereupon he burst into a wild exclamation of astonishment and delight: "I have learned French, and I speak English at last!"

A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of "The Pigs." "To be sure," said he, "they be deadly like pigs; but there is one fault—nobody ever saw three pigs feeding together but what one of them had a foot in the trough."

The Charleston Mercury fears that the sale of cotton for greenbacks will flood the South with national currency and destroy the remaining hopes of the cotton shippers.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!
Arrive at Salt Lake City.
CITY OF GILBERT,
Bannack City,
Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,
FRESH AND FINEST OF THE EAST
(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Error offered in the Territory, consisting of
SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &
MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,
AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND
THOROUGH STOCK OF

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Error offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

are now

New Goods! New Goods!!

are now

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

are now

SPRING GOODS,

are now

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

are now

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

are now

Boots, Shoes, Clothing, and Fur-

ishing Goods.

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The Highest Price Paid for Gold

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DAILY UNION VEDETE

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Book, Card, and Job

are now

PRINTING

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OFFICE.

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PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

are now

Such as

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

are now

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS

are now

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

are now

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES

are now

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

are now

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

are now

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

are now

And can successfully compete in price, style, and

promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky

Mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

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Specimens of work can be seen at

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Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES

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Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City,

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Time to Denver, Six days.

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OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

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THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the

UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia,

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GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.,

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THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

are now

The coaches of this Line are neat and commodious, and

special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience

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The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

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thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville,

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SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 8 A. M.

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST EVERY MORN-

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W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864.